



Commuting patterns and non-work interactions in the Greater Copenhagen Area

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Commuting patterns and non-work interactions in the Greater Copenhagen Area

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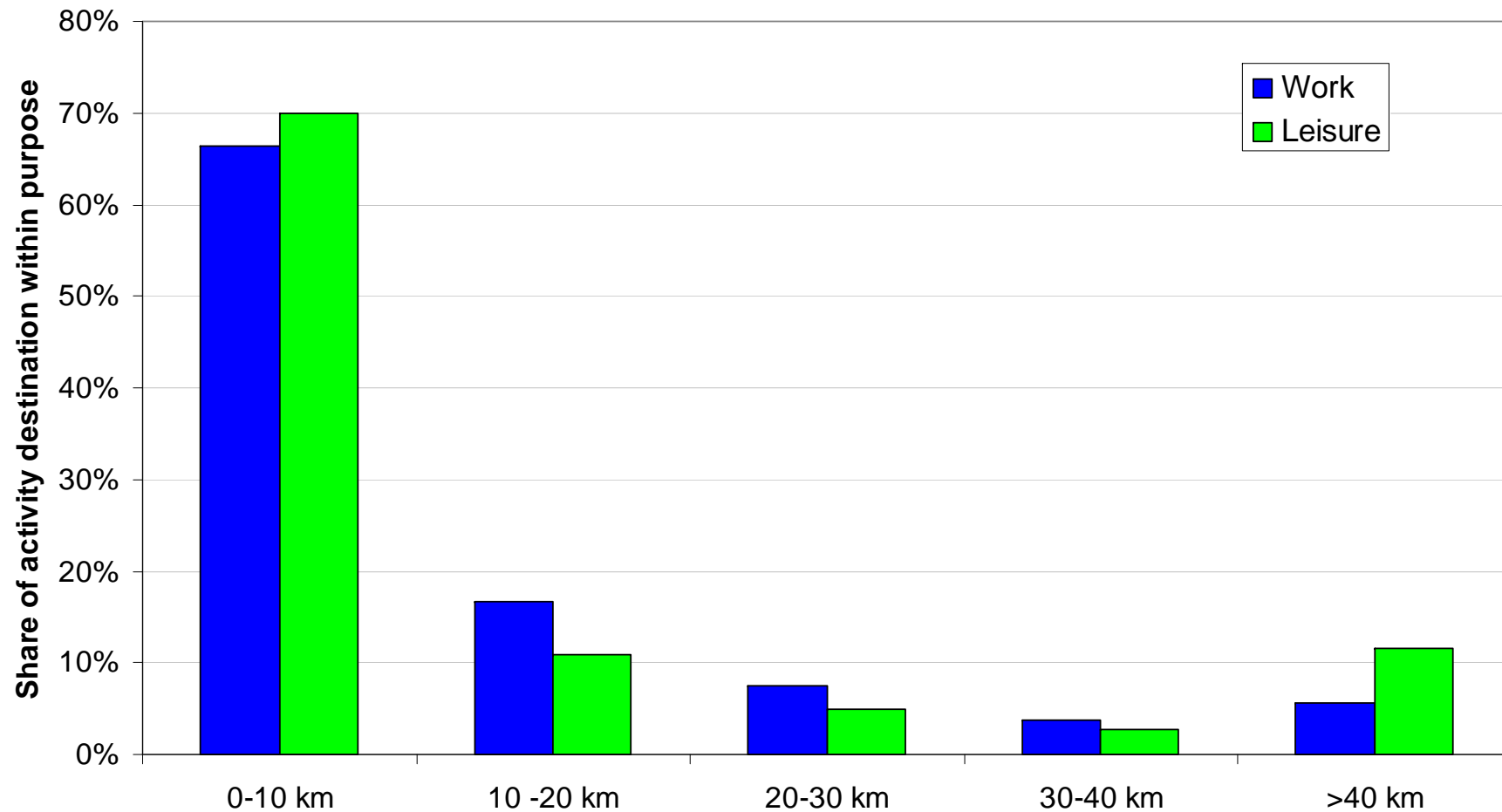
Commuting and non-work interactions

- Analysis of regional dependencies and interactions often based on commuting.
- However, other travel purposes are growing rapidly
- The composition of travel demand is changing - and possibly regional interactions and economies.

Agenda

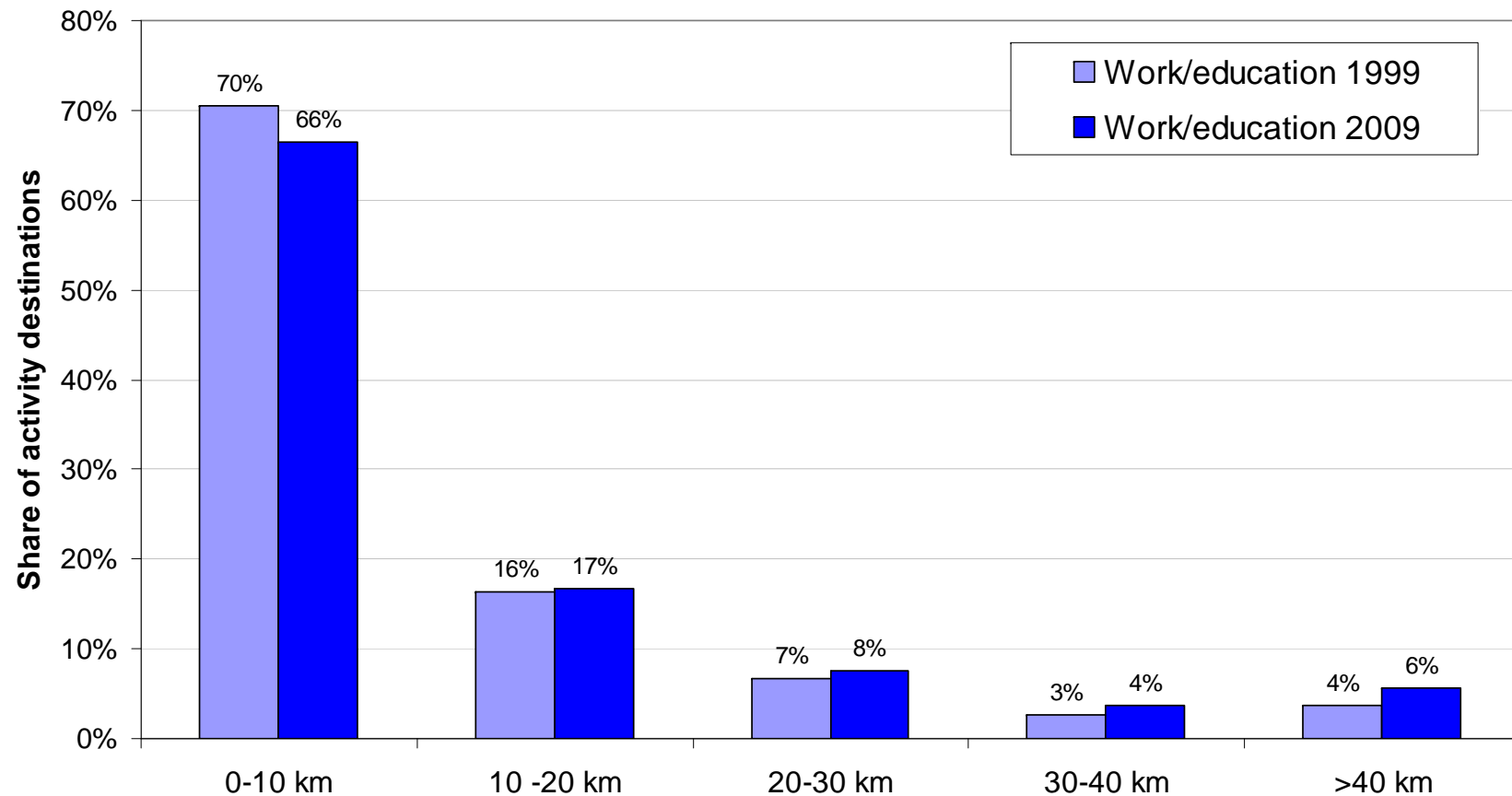
- General trends in the geographical distribution of work and leisure activities
- Leisure and commuting flows in Denmark
- Activity fields and directions in the Greater Copenhagen area

Distance between dwelling and activity destinations:



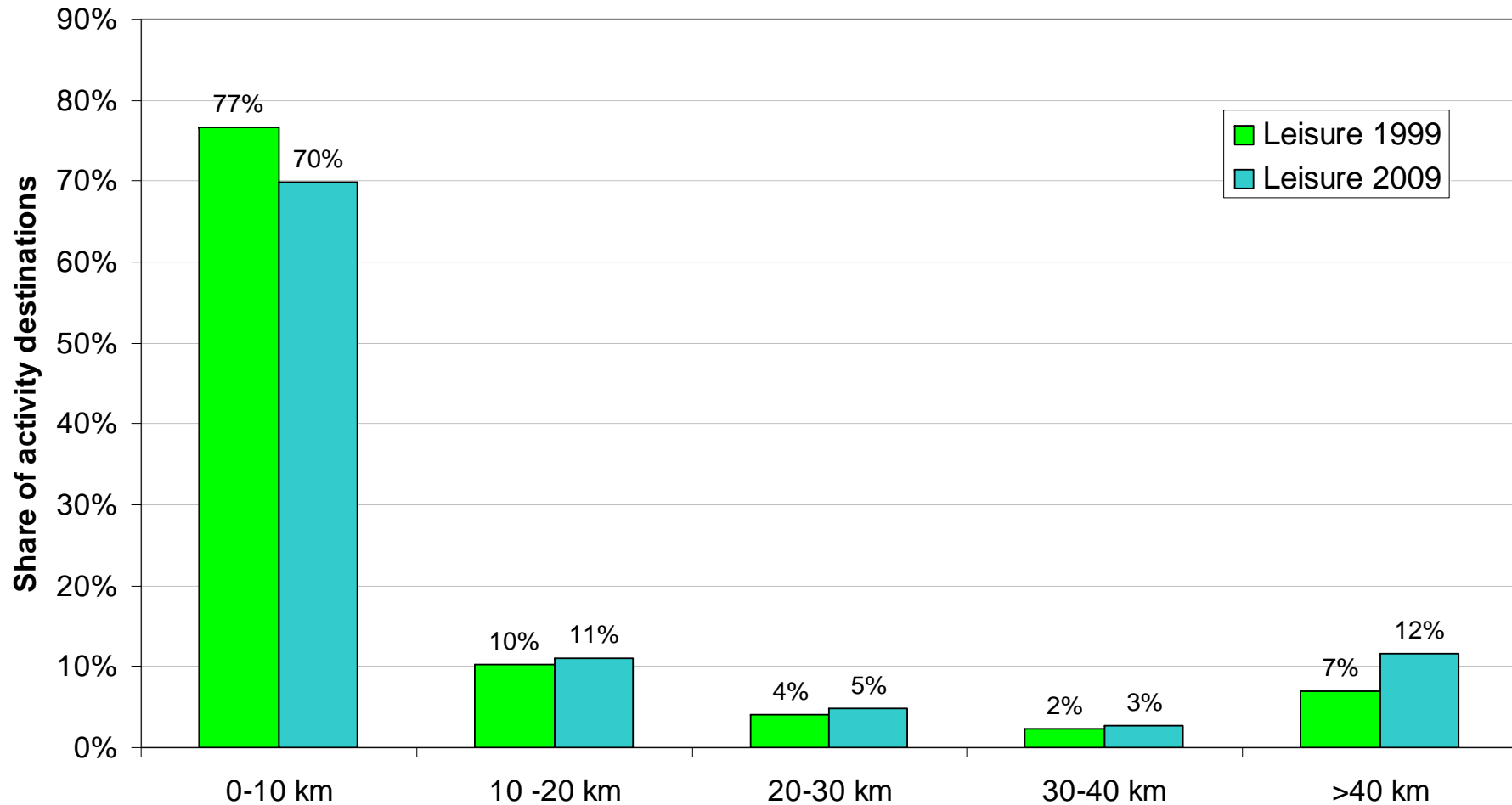
Source: Danish National Travel Survey 2009

Distance between dwelling and work or education destinations 1999 and 2009



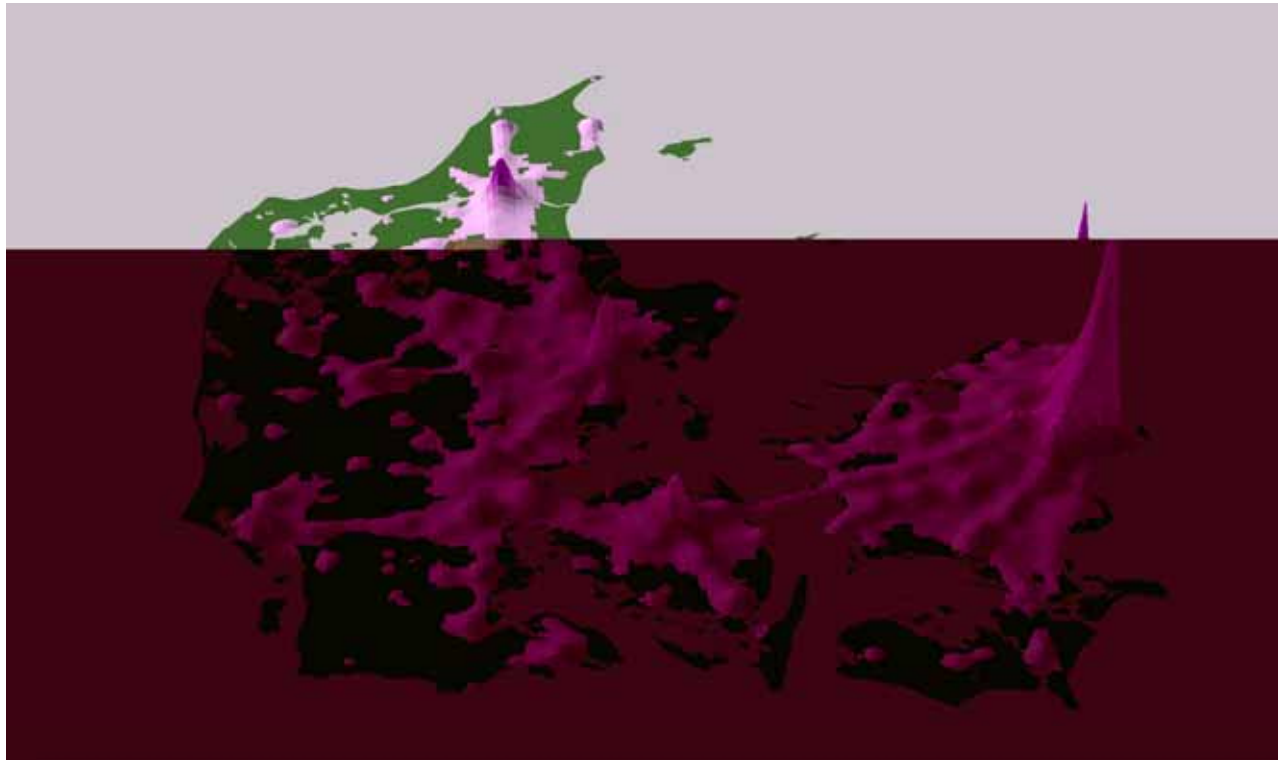
Source: Danish National Travel Survey 1999; 2009

Distance between dwelling and leisure destinations 1999 and 2009



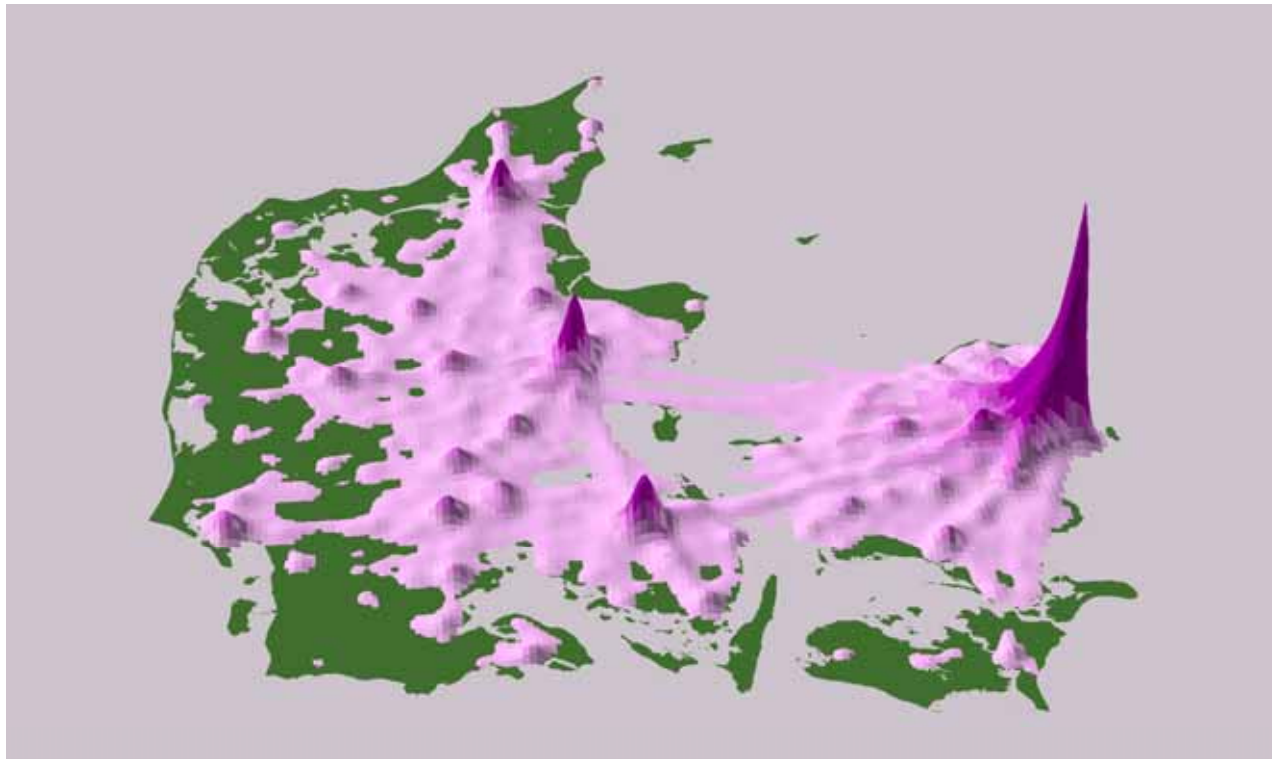
Source: Danish National Travel Survey 1999; 2009

Commuterflows in Denmark



Desireline traces mapped as standard deviations from mean value

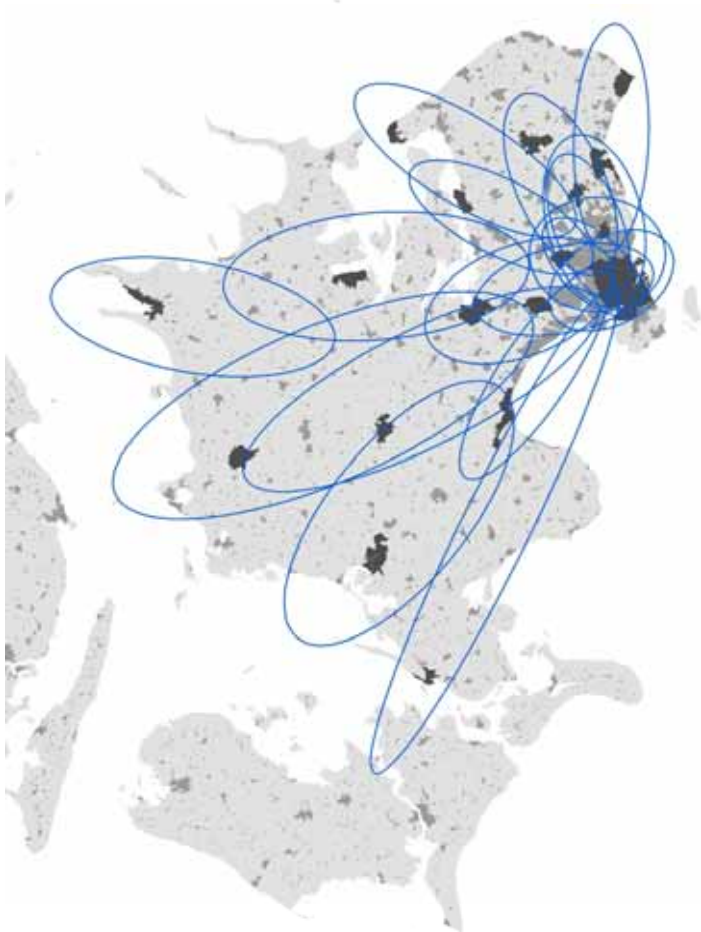
Leisureflows in Denmark



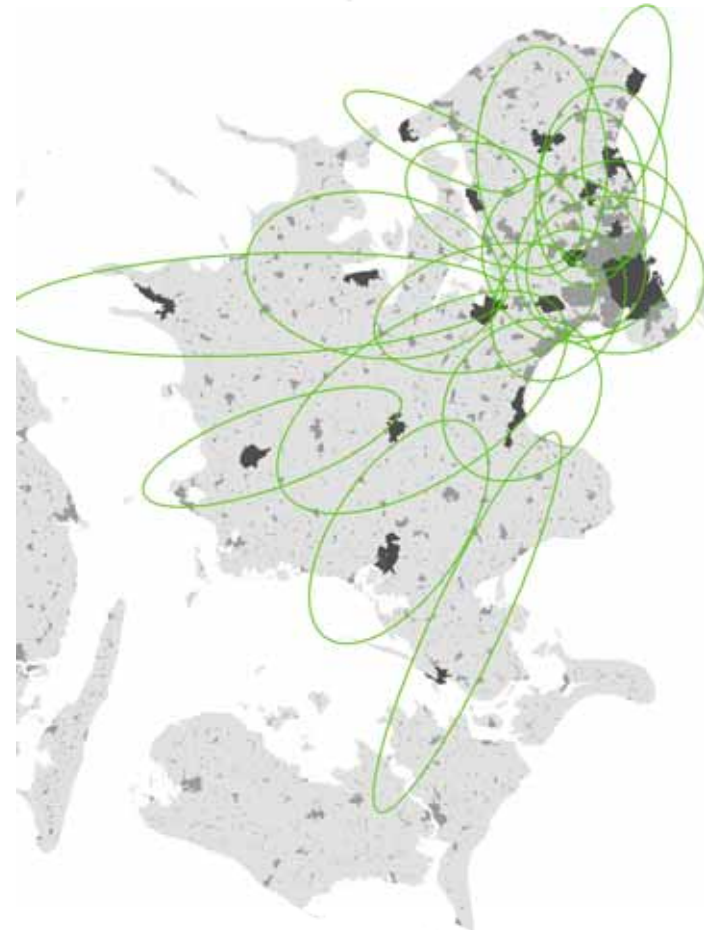
Desireline traces mapped as standard deviations from mean value

Activity fields measure by standard elipces

Work

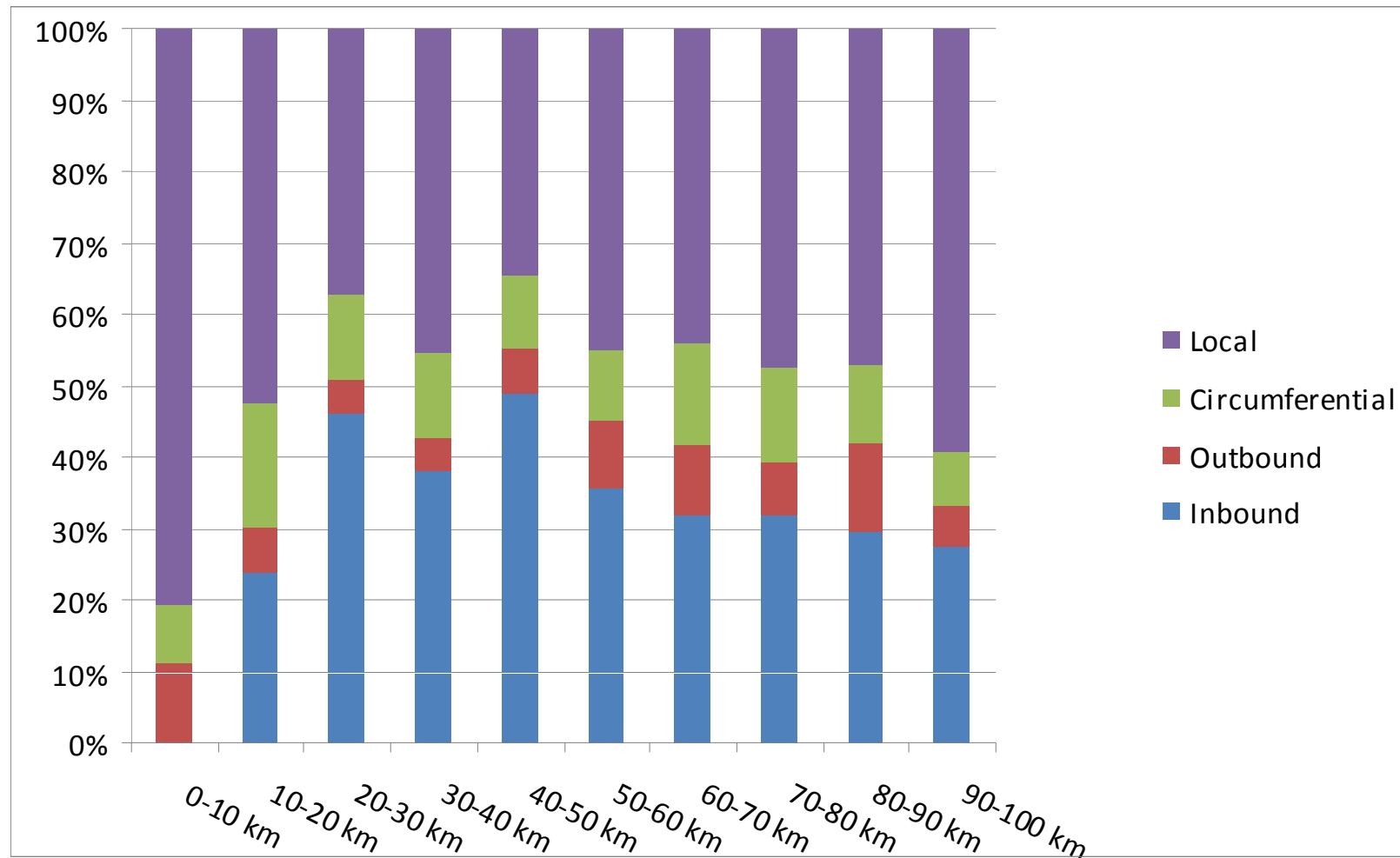


Leisure



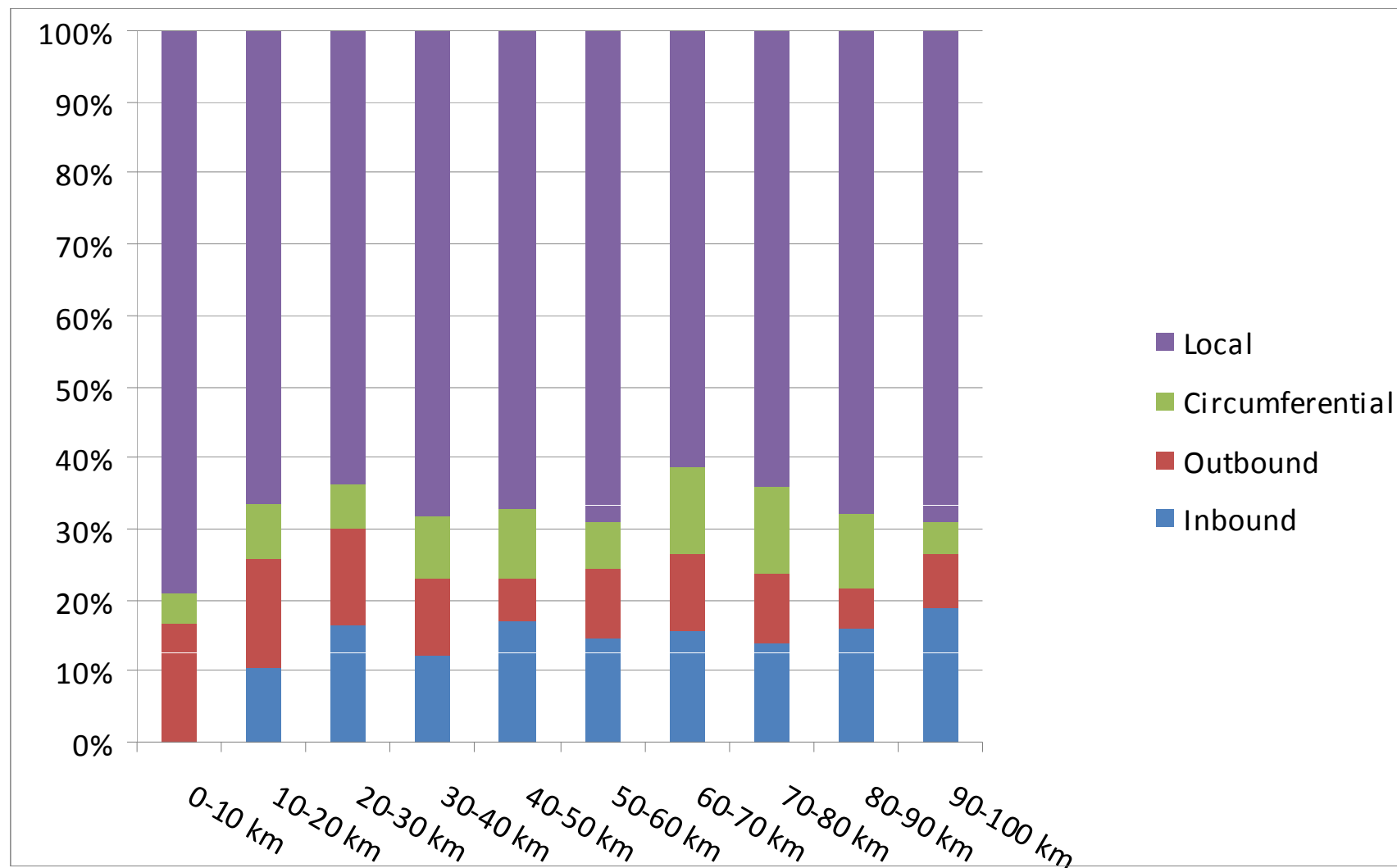
Standard deviational elipces of activity destinations mapped for selected origons

Commuting directions by distance from the dwelling to the core



Inbound: travel to a destination which is at least 10 km closer to the regional centre than the home

Leisure activity directions by distance from the dwelling to the core



Inbound: travel to a destination which is at least 10 km closer to the regional centre than the home

An aerial photograph of a complex highway interchange with multiple overpasses and ramps. In the background, a city skyline is visible under a cloudy sky. The image has a slightly grainy, textured appearance.

Some conclusions

- Geographical flexibility for leisure activities is developing rapidly
- Leisure is polarised between local and regional activities but average activity fields are generally larger than commuting fields.

Greater Copenhagen area

- In the Greater Copenhagen area leisure activities are generally biased towards the core – but much less so than commuting.
- Difference in the response to centrality. Inbound leisure peaks and maintains its highest levels outside the 'Fingerplan' area (>40 km) – indicating a large peri-urban region shopping for entertainment in the more central parts of the metro area.